

Some very interesting relics were found and the whole research will be described shortly in the pages of the Journal of the Field Club.

In November Miss Layard, assisted by Mr. Woolford, G.E.R. Mechanical Engineer, commenced excavations at the railway cutting, Stoke, Ipswich, where a rich bone-bed was discovered in 1908-9, was re-opened. The naimal remains found include mammoth *Bos primigenius*, Cave lion, Cave bear, large horse, wolf bird, etc., with a few flint implements.

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#### REVIEWS.

PRE-PALÆOLITHIC MAN, by J. Reid Moir, F.B.A.I. (W. E. Harrison, Ipswich, 1919). 4to., 67 pp., 29 plates.

It is now thirty years since Prestwich's paper on Eoliths threw the apple of discord among prehistorians, many of whom have felt that the chasm between Pliocene products and implements from the Drift could never be bridged. Stalwarts who took Mr. Harrison's finds at their face value will now be justified of their faith, for Mr. Reid Moir's book provides a link between those two important groups, and shews evolution at work where many looked for chaos. The rostro-carinate has been well sponsored, though burdened with a hyphenated name; and in comparison with eoliths, recognition has come to it in fuller measure and in shorter time. Two papers have already been printed on its behalf by the Royal Society, and type specimens are deposited in museums for all to see. But "Pre-palæolithic Man" deals with more than the "eagle-beak," its ancestors and descendants. There are observations on flint chipping as the key to classification; novel speculations on the genesis of the industry called after Le Moustier cavern in the Dordogne; and some criticism of current views on the Piltdown skull. What may be called the official opinion is that implements from the same deposit date this skull as early Pleistocene; but Mr. Moir declares the culture pre-palæolithic, and points to this very "primitive type of human being, in intimate association with certain definite Pliocene and other ancient mammalian forms, and the earliest kind of flint implements known to science" as evidence in favour of his main contention. Most of the author's discoveries have been made in Suffolk, the county that opened the ball in 1797 with Frere's implements from Hoxne; and it lies with local investigators to discover, and make the most of, the county's undoubtedly rich deposits. This pioneer work of Mr. Moir's is certain to stimulate criticism; and, whatever the issue, his example of patient work and adequate publication, will not be lost on prehistorians at home and abroad.